## AT BRANDY STATION, VA.

THE GREATEST CAVALRY HATTLE OF THE PRESENT AGE.

toteresting Description of the Fight and What Led Up to It by Colonel Von Borcke and Capinia Scheibert,

(Translated from the German for The Times, from a copy in the State Library - Continued from last Sunday.)

continuation of the Sattle from 11 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.

we brigades of the hostile cavalry tion (Gregg) and their artiflery had en possession of the heights near Brandy, menacing the Confederate cavalin the rear and flanking them; the econd division (Duffle) followed leaning

in the meantime the following had tamened among the lines of the enemy

The forces of General Gregg consisting, has been stated, of the left column ising the second and third divisions, ressed the Rappahannock almost

se by this movement, did e to throw himself with full h would have been the only thing him to do considering the great dan-which Stuart's whole corps was then

line, the third division murched er right through thick woods tolirandy Station. It did not meet any resistance, because the cavalry Wickham and Butler, after n sent to the front by Stuart, led towards Stevensburg, and after sting took position on Hansber-

regiments of Stuart. A hot used, in which the brave Colonel lost a leg by a shell. His com-being without a leader, at once eded before the superiority of the eny and mally fell back in wild fusion, involving in its flight even Fourth Virginia cavalry (Wickham),

from Stevensburg, How Important esistance was in the further de-

without the least obstacle and add it so much worse, entirely ed; after leaving the woods of bumpling on the heights of Branton, the Confederate cavalry was surprised to see the rear of the engaged in a hot fight with its riskions in the valley below. This is between 19 and 12 o'clock. If of being carried along with a struck by the situation, Greeg is red his regiments to occupy the while he sent forth Percy Wickerigade to take possession of the lod plantation. The battery of Martin's received orders to distance in the valley, therefore creatures in the valley therefore creatures in the valley, therefore creatures in the valley therefore creatures and to does not be compared to become master of the situation.

After protecting himself against the enemy in the rear, he made charge against Buford's advancing infantry and cavalry forces, and, notwithstanding the difficulty of fighting mixed arms, he succeeded in detaining the forces of the enemy at that critical moment sufficiently to prevent them from establishing a communication with Gregg's men.

At the same time, he was fortunate enough to allure the enemy at the forces of the enemy at that critical moment sufficiently to prevent them from establishing a communication with Gregg's men.

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At the same time, he was fortunate enough to allure the enemy at the enemy at the communication with Gregg's men. vithout the least obstacle and

aid that only the delay of the division Duffle kept Grekg from a bold stroke. In cavairy battles, r. the god of war counts the st Not knowing how to make them, Greeg soon lost forever one ose precious chances of gaining which are so highly esteemed by

al Stunrt's followers knew from ern countenance and his sparking that he recognized at first giance all gravity of the crisis and the of the impending danger which el the existence of his whole ctheless his plan was deand well calculated, intending righten the adversary and after over him in this manner to conall the troops he could possibly front in order to drive back the

nan who has himself been in a cavalry can form an idea of of the battle at that juneincessant rush of cavairy ollowed by counter-thrusts, and ded by clamors and yells; the forces of cavalrymen envelin dust and completely invisible; hizzling of bombs and shrapnels; eports of revolvers and carbines, the pell-mell of defeated troops, smounted riders, of riderless borses, ouriers and aids, of frightened ne-s with their muster's horss with their masters hors-of ammunition trains seek-shelter against the fire animated the re and made it so much grander for cason that over 20,000 cavalrymen against each other on a com

we have to return to the beginning entanglement in which Stuart's thought formed the only guiding whose first desire was to push I in order to secure some relief pearest regiments, not directly in the fight against Buford, the Virginia cavalry (Harman), followed by the Thirty-fifth Viravalry Battalion (White), were to turn about and to advance to frighten back the head of aching division Gregg.

same time Stuart sent orders

Jones, then engaged in battle erry Ford, to place at his dis-nat regiments could be spared. Boreke, but being infected general terror and fearing the my of the enemy it failed at the live moment during the counter-and took flight, carrying you long, who vainly endeavored to stream of fugitives and to rally Harman's regiment, which had in the meantime, also failed at moment of the attack and floatkwards carried with it part of

ver his well-fried men would not urbed so easily. The brave com-of quickly gathered the portions of alry battalion which still remained and leaping fearlessly into the y masses of the enemy he succeed-capturing their mounted battery andy Station. Surrounded from all White's gal'ant men were finally led to relinquish the battery, whose fended themselves in the most manner. In the effort of exmy, who endeavored to save his nen. Stuart's mounted artillery regiments Harman and and, holdly taking its position

d Heights, it kept the perseverance. The Sixth Virginia Cavalry regiment,

deavoring to assist them, but, after having been in possession of the hostile bat-

Nevertheless some temporary relief had Nevertheless some temporary relief had been secured in that manner, and the first part of Stuart's plan, to stop the advancing of the enemy, had been successfully carried out. These few moments, obtained only by grave losses, had been used by Stuart in withdrawing from the fight in front as rapidly as possible additional commands, which subsequently rushed upon the agenty. ushed upon the enemy.

The first two regiments he led himself,

couraging them by his presence. They are the Cobb legion, commanded by oung, and again Black's First South Carolina cavalry, who finally succeeded in bringing the once more advancing chemy to a stand-still. Towards the railroad track, the First North Carolina regiment, Baker, closely followed by Waring's Jeffer-son Dayls legion, took part in the church son Davis legion, took part in the charge against Gregg's right wing. While these four regiments attacked the

hostile forces, the gallant Lomax, with his brave Eleventh Virginia cavalry regiment, charged the stunned enemy from the south, sweeping down the mountain, and south, sweeping down the mountain, and rescued the guns, whose men had been pressed hard and had to defend them selves with their pistols and swabsticks. They also took a third time the battery of the enemy which had been captured twice before. These guns were immediately as the control of the receipting enemy. ately turned against the receding enemy by some of Lomax's men, and a success-

by some of Lomax's men, and a successful fire was at once opened.

In all the bustling noise of the fight Lomax did not lose his head, and kept his men well in hand. With them he drove Percy Wyndham's forces, who were just starting to pillage, out of Brandy Station. After reaching the road he disided his command, and portion of which divided his command, one portion of which followed the receding enemy through the woods of Mount Dumpling, while with the rest he took the road along the track, in westerly direction to establish communication with Culpeper Court-house and the main army. This was of the great-est importance, since Stuart under the pressure of the events had requested General R. E. Lee to reinforce him with infantry.

The ingenious plan of General Stuart,

which had been executed by his men with rare bravery, had been highly successful. Gregg was compelled to retreat through the woods towards the south.

While these events took place at Brandy Station and Fleetwood, Buford and his forces did not know in in idlengas. Like forces did not remain in idleness. Like Pleasanton, he had heard on the battle-field of Beverly Ford, the roaring of the cannon announcing the successful march of Gregg and Percy Wyndham. Probably he could see his forces, or at least the dust caused by the progress of the fight, and he noticed, of course, that Stuart's lines be-fore him had been weakened by the withdrawing of numerous commands. General Pleasanton was very anxious to have Buford's forces come in touch

with Gregg, in order to crush the enemy between, should there remain any possi-bility to carry out this scheme. He ordered Buford's lines to advance to gain ground, so that the right wing almost reached up to the Fleetwood Heights. In that manner the division of W. H. Lee, which then held the Heights, be ame greatly embarrassed, being at the same time seriously threatened from the rear. With great deliberation and the rear. With great deliberation and much skill, however, W. H. Lee managed to become master of the situation.

in the valley, therefore creation of the valley, therefore creation and terror in the ranks of the valley. The situation was at that extended perilous one for infederate cavalry. The valley of the v

uselessly the whole afternoon around Stevensburg, and it finally only participa-ted in the flight of its sister division, which it crossed near Hansborough moun tain, in that manner, forming the left wing of Gregs during his retreat, as it had done during his advance, earlier in

#### NORTH CAROLINA CHEROKEES,

A Reservation of 75,000 Acres is Occupied by that Interesting People. A Raleigh (N. C.) correspondent of the

New York Evening Post writes: "One of the most interesting places in this country to visit, and yet one of the least known, even by the citizens of North Carolina, is the reservation of what is known as the Eastern band of the Chero-kee nation. The history of this reserva-tion is odd and interesting. When the tion is odd and interesting. When the Indians of this State were removed to the Indians of this State were removed to the Indian Territory by the government the greater part of the Cherokees left their old homes, reluctantly, forever. A strong band of them, however, retained land in three of the western counties (Swain, Cherokee, and Jackson). That country was then almost a wilderness. A large tract of land was set apart as a reservation for them by the State, and special laws governing this reservation were enacted by the Legislature. For over a half century what was known as the Cherokee Land Laws' were incorporated in the codes of this State and other legal works. It has been but a few years since they were emitted from the new editions. They made interesting reading in the curious efforts to mix the laws of the white men of America with Indian ideas and enteresting the laws to the laws of the white men of America with Indian ideas and enteresting the laws to have been been as the laws of the white men of America with Indian ideas and enteresting the laws of the laws of the laws of the white men of America with Indian ideas and enteresting the laws of the laws white men of America with Indian ideas and customs and rules as to land tenure. "The tract of land originally held by the Cherokees was much larger than it is at present. The reservation now consists of 75,000 acres in the countles mentioned. right among the mountains, and some of it is the best land in Western North Carolina. No part of the country cast of Carolina. No part of the country east of the Mississippi river contains a more picturesquely beautiful region than these Indian lands, and none better suited to Indian tastes and requirements, with its cold, clear streams, abounding in fish, its high mountains, well-wooded and allve with nearly all kinds of game, and its comparative remoteness from the haunts of white men. Bear are plentiful, and the wolf yet roams there. Deer are abundant, and partridges yery plentiful.

and partridges very plentiful. "The Cherokee is a very interesting indim. The chief town or 'capital' of the reservation is, in English, Yellow Hill. Bryson City, distant about ten miles from the reservation, is the nearest railroad station. Yellow Hill is a rambling place, through which rushes a mountain place, through which rushes a mountain stream called the Ocona Luffy. The Indian houses are nearly all uniform in ap-pearance, and are built of logs compactly, so as to stand the cold weather, is very severe there sometimes. There is never any extreme heat because of the altitude.

"The principal occupation of these In-"The principal occupation of these Indians is farming and fishing and hunting, and they always have plenty of food. The band now numbers nearly two thousand, and the records show that they are increasing. The healthfulness of the region is the main cause of this, and many of them reach a great age; several of them now claim to be centenarians, and the 'oldest inhabitant,' 'Big Witch,' claims to be over 140 years old.

'The Cherokees vote just as other citizens of this State do. During the civil

citizens of this State do. During the civil war they were intense Confederates, and a large battallion of them served in the Confederate army, and fought well. Many of them are educated all are civilized. Those who are educated all are civilized.

Those who are educated speak English fluently and are fond of the white people, who do them many kindnesses. Some of them have intermarried with native whites. They do not like negroes, and there is no social intercourse between the

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

EXAMINATION OF M'NAMEE AND GAUL IN THE POLICE COURT.

One Man Testifies That Gaul Held Atwell While McNames Shot\_Contradictory Testimony-The Other Cases.

The case of Thomas Nelson McNamee and William Thomas Gaull, charged with the murder of Robert Lee Atwell, on the preliminary hearing in the Police Court field. The crowd began to gather on the o'clock, when Sergeant Tompkins opened the doors. At 8 o'clock there was a rush to secure good seats. By half-past 8

o'clock the court was filled, by 9 o'clock it was jammed, and when Sergeant Thomas rapped for order there was not an available foot of standing room left. At 9:19 McNamee and Gauil, with the other prisoners, were brought into the court by Deputy-Sergeant Raiston. McNamee was neatly dressed. He appeared very composed, but seemed to fully appreciate the gravity of his situation. He enatted picasantly with friends when spoken to, but did not seek to enter into conversation with any one. Gauil was likewise very quiet in his demeanor, but answered very freely all questions asked him. The rest of the docket was o'clock the court was filled, by 9 o'clock asked him. The rest of the docket was disposed of first. At 10:20 the case was disposed of 1881. And Gauli took seats behind the bar, on the right-hand side, near their counsel, Measrs, Harry Smith, and Hill Carter. On the left-hand side was the Commonwealth, represented by was the Commonwealth, represented by Colonel Spötswood, D. C. Richardson, and M. M. L. Dawson, of the law firm of Montague and Dawson. A delay of thirty minutes ensued in order to give the Commonwealth time to privately interview some of their witnesses, so that it was 19:50 when Coroner Taylor, the first witnesses, was that on the stand.

ness, was put on the stand. The to et 1 offes, He testified that in the inquest which he held upon Atwell, he found two wounds made by bullets fired from a pistol. The first wound was above the right arm-pit. first wound was above the right arm-pit. The bail penetrated the muscles of the shoulder, and was cut out of the base of the neck. Dr. Taylor said the wound was not a dangerous one. The second ball entered about two inches from the lower right side, passed diagonally up through the right lung and heart and was cut out to the left of the right breast. Dr. Taylor said that this was the wound that caused Mr. Atwell's immediate death.

body, one above the eyc-brow and the otner across the nose. Coroner Taylor other across the flose. Coroser Taylor thought this was probably caused by Mr. Atwell when he fell. He further stated that McNamee must have been standing some distance off when he shot, as he noticed no smell of burnt powder, or elugation of Analys court where the bullets singeing of Atweli's coat where the bullets

Mr. William Godsey was the next witness put upon the stand. He apeared a trifle nervous, and it was with great difficulty that counsel for the defense, could secure definite answers to all of their questions. His testimony was to the effect that

he was in the shanty where Atwell and several other men were eating their several other men were cating the supper, when some one knocked at the door, and askd to see Mr. Atwell, He saw Mr. Atwell walk off with a man, but could not tell if McNamee was the man. He heard Atwell utter a cry of man. He heard Atwell utter distress, saw a man shoot three times, and then run. Witness could not say and then run. Witness could not say any blows passed. He startthat he saw any blows passed. He started after the shooting in pursuit of Mc-

in the yards where the murder occurred, was next put upon the stand, and tesprising general might throw his britage of Stuart, who were then only two or three miles away, with their turned, and at the same time to Brandy Station, the second division to Brandy Station, and the same time to the door and asked if he could see was obliged to attend to some signaling of trains, so could not pay much attention to the men. He heard Atwell He said that Gaul was the man who came to the door and asked if he could see was obliged to attend to some signaling of trains, so could not pay much attention to the men. He heard Atwell He said that Gaul was the man who came to the door and asked if he could see was obliged to attend to some signaling of trains, so could not pay much attention to the men. He heard Atwell He said that Gaul was the man who came to the door and asked if he could see was obliged to attend to some signaling of trains, so could not pay much at the man who came to the door and asked if he could see was obliged to attend to some signaling of trains, so could not pay much at the man who came to the door and asked if he could see was obliged to attend to some signaling of trains, so could not pay much at the man who came to the door and asked if he could see was obliged to attend to some signaling of trains, so could not pay much who was standing off a little distance shoot Atwell. At the first shot, the man who was holding Atwell released him and ran off, while the man who was standing some distance off fired two more shots and then ran. Mr. Nunnsil; could not identify Gaul as the man who held Atwell. Mr. Nunnaly, like Mr. Godsey, seemed loth to answer the question of the defense, and Justice Crutchfield was obliged to make him answer in sev eral cases. In the cross examination by upon several points, and, when Mr Smith asked him if the man who was holding Atwell was in a bad position for him (witness) to recognize him, in as much as Mr. Atwell was between them, Mr. Nunnaly refused to answer

the question.
Witness testified that Mr. Atwell staggered toward him, with his arms out-stretched and fell on his face, Witness thought the entire affair lasted about four or five minutes.

Identified Gaul. Mr. J. W. Skelton was next placed upon the stand. He identified Gaul as the man who came to the door; he saw him follow Atwell as the latter advanced toward Atwell as the latter advanced toward McNamec. He saw McMamee strike at Atwell. He further stated that when this happened, Gaul hit Atwell and then grabbed him and held him until one shot shot twice more in quick succession and

then ran down the street.

Mr. Shelton said he heard Atwell cry out "come here." Mr. Shelton is a nephew of the desceased, and lives with the family. He knew there was trouble be tween the men, but did not know that there was any bad blood between them He admitted he felt nervous when Atwe was called out, as he had heard McNamed wanted to see him. He also thought the scuffle lasted three or four minutes Smith asked Mr. Shelton several questions in which he contradicted statements that

he had made at the Coronner's Inquest.
The Commonwealth objected, but coun set insisted that the defense had the right to use the Coroner's inquest as evidence, if they simply asked the witness if he had made such and such statements at the inquest. Mr. Shelton answered more clearly than any of his predecessors the questions asked him by the defense though at times he was by no means cortain upon all of them.

Sergeant Matthews was put on the stand

and testified that he upon informator received had gone in company with Officer Holdcraft to the scene of the murder They saw the dead man and after hunt ing around for a while, he sent Holderaft over to Manchester, while he returned to the first station, where he found McNamee had already surrendered

He found a broken stick at the scene of the murder, which he learned was Mc-Namee's and which he had with him at the time the murder occurred. The Commonwealth rested the case upon the conclusion of Sergeant Matthew's evidence. Justice Crutchfield sent both men to the grand jury. The case will come up for trial on the 5th. of February. Other Cases

Thomas Kenney and Henry Fisher, two gentlemen from New York, who were making their annual tramping tour when the clutches of the law fell upon them. the clutches of the law fell upon them, were given ten days by his Honor in default of 3100 security.

Three dusky damsels, Lulu Harris, Mary Alexander, and Martha Dandridge, for engaging in a street fight, were committed to the city jail in default of fines.

John Kelly (col/red) was given sixty days in default of \$100, charged with being a suspicious character.

days in default of \$100, charged with be-ing a suspicious character.

James Ragiand (colored) was fined \$10 and costs for beating his wife Frances.
It seemed that Frances had a lover un-known to her husband and, returning

home Friday night, James found Frances and her lover rehearsing the celeBrated Romeo and Juliet act. He considered this sufficient provocation for chaetising Frances, but his Honor did not see it

bert Randolph (colored) was fine! for attempting to cut Robert Evans

PENSION EDITORIALS, Col. At. Fairbrother in Baltimore\_" Compassionate Pensions,"

Colonel Al. Fairbrother, editor of the orth Carolina Globe, was registered at Carrollton yesterday, and remained enough in Baitimore to visit a few friends. The Colonei went South rom Nebraska a few years ago, and since hat time has attracted attention throughthe country by introducing what he

his particular farm does not consist of and. Its surface, as might be expected of a city farm, is the floor of a building: and it is the upper story of the building at that. Its entire area is comprised with-in four not very expansive walls. In short, in four not very expansive walls. In short, to casual observation this paradoxical farm seems to be merely a long, narrow room, chiefly occupied by a row of stalls, in which a dozen cows are very comfortably starchioned. An unimaginative visitor might be disposed to deny that it is a farm at all. Nevertheless, it merits the title; for here, despite the dearth of ch a valuable one and produces ce, can be neither weighed nor The "roll" is a small space on the back of each of the cows.

The person who conducts this unique establishment has taken a degree at a medical college, from which it may be correctly inferred that this particular kind of farmer requires no little skill. Yet the processes involved are seemingly rather simple. The hair having been shaved rom the sides of a cow's rump, the opera-or proceeds to scarify four spaces, each about two inches square, on the shaved areas, and to rub these abraded surfaces with an implement which looks like a small, hone paper-cutter, but which is very appropriately termed a "spade." This accomplished, the first stage of agriculaccomplished, the lift stage of agriculture—the sowing—is complete; for the "spade" has conveyed to the soil the "seed" from which the unique crop is to develop. Speaking unagriculturally, the

cow has been vaccinated.

Nothing more is required on the part of the operator for something over a week, when, if all has gone well, an abundant exudate of clear lymph will be found on the abraded surfaces. This lymph is pure vaccine virus, and it esustitutes the mature crop of this virus farm. When it has been removed by touching its surface with mosac-quilis especially prepared for the purpose the harvest is over. Sometimes as many as twelve hundred quills are thus charged with virus from the are thus charged with virus from the back of a single heifer. Each of these is Health will be given immunity from small-pox. She might moralize, also, as she walks out of the farm door and down the inclined plane that leads back to the abattoir from which she was borrowed for the occasion, on the ingratitude of mankind in failing to pension her for life in a pasture after so signal a service— but fortunately cows are not given to moralizing.—From Harper's Weekly.

### BARGAINS OFFERED DURING OUR

# GREAT JANUARY ... .. CLEARANGE SALE.

Best quality full weight Berlin im-ported ZEPHYR, all colors, 4c. a lap. UTOPIA GERMANTOWN, all colors, best quality, former price 20c. a hank;

SAXONY YARN, all colors and black, good quality, 8c. a hank.

ZEPHYR SACQUES, slightly solled from being in the window, 50 and 75c. quality marked flown to 25c. KNITTED BOOTEES FOR INFANTS, INFANTS and CHILDREN'S VESTS, buttoned down the front, six different sizes, good quality, well made, reduced to the

LADIES' SWISS RIBBED WINTER-WEIGHT BALBRIGGAN VESTS, extra 50c, grade reduced to 38c.

# CLOAKS AND CAPES.

All of our \$27, \$25, and \$20 finest quality and most stylish JACKETS and CAPES buys your pick of the \$15 and \$14.25 JACKETS in all the new designs.

Cheaper JACKETS reduced in same pro-

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS Your pick at just one-third off former prices. All our goods are marked in plain

#### Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. They have all been brought down stairs,

and this week the prices will no doubt move them all out.
You can buy a TRIMMED HAT now at less than cost of the trimmings that are on it, not saying anything about labor or the untrimmed felt.

Providing you cannot find what you Providing you cannot find what you want trimmed up, we will trim whatever you select, and make NO CHARGE FOR TRIMMING THIS WEEK, which means a saving of another ble. to you.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to the extra values we are show-

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR for LADIES and CHILDREN. A large purchase at a manufacturer's loss enables us to give you EXCEPTIONAL BAR-GAINS.

Corper Pourth and Broad Streets.

### FINANCEANDCOMMERCE

THE CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF MONEY.

bacco Exchange-Internal Revenue Collections... Foreign Advices.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Except for a slight decline at the opening, the course of prices at the Stock Exchange to-day was steadily upward. A number of small pools in Western Union, St. Paul, and Chicago Gas were actively at work throughout, and London came to their assistance with fairly large orders for St. Paul, and other of its favorites. Taken altogether, a more confident tone characteristics. altogether, a more confident tone charac-terized the market, and for the first time altogether, a more confident tone characterized the market, and for the first time in weeks the buils were in full control. Speaking to a reporter of the Herald Yesterday, he said that he was convinced that every man in North Carolina believed "every conscientious Union soldier should be given by the governmen, a compassionate pension."

The Colonel is picturesque in appearance, an agrecable conversationist, and a forcible writer.—Baltimore Herald.

The Virus Farm,

Agriculture being for the most part a fural occupation, it seems rather anomalous that a city Board of Health should have a farm. It is still more surprising to learn that this farm is located in the depths of the metropolis, where land is measured by feet instead of acres. But this particular farm does not consist of land. Its surface, as might be expected of a city farm, is the floor of a building;

Treasury Balances—Coin, \$258,655,000;

Treasury Balances—Coin, \$258,655,000;

stocks, 155,000 shares, uninsed, 25,000 shares.

Treasury Balances—Coin, \$258,655,000; currency, \$29,314,000.

Money on call nominally 1 per cent.: prime mercantile paper, 42416 per cent. Sterling exchange is steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4834,234314 for sixty days and 4854,948615; commercial bills, 4824,648216 for sixty days and 4834, 648216 for demand; bar silver, 08%; Mexican dollars, 54%. Government bonds firmer. State bonds oull. Railroad bonds active and strong. Silver at the board was neglected.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

STOCK QUOTATIONS. Closing Bids American Tobacco,
American Tobacco preferred
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe...
Baltimore and Ohio.
Canada Pacific
Chesapeake and Ohio.
Chicago and Alton.
Chicago invilient o, Hurlington and Quincy...
o Gas Trust.
are, Lack, and Western..... Lake Erie and Western preferred ..

Wabash preferred. ouisiana Stamped 4's.... orth Carolina 4's orth Carolina 6's.

ginia 6's.
ginia Ex-Matured Coupons...
ginia 2-3, 1991
litel States 4's, registered...
(ted States 4's, coupon..... 1125 WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT. NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The weekly statement of the Associated Banks shows he following changes:

The banks now hold \$83,796,650 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule, being the greatest amount ever held. RICHMOND STOCK MARKET.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 6, 1894. Reported by John L. Williams & Sons, Bankers and Brokers, No. 1600 Main Sales-1,000 Virginia 3's at 69%; 500 at 699, 600 Elchmond City 4's at 90. Government Securities. Bid Asked. United States 4's..... 1121/4 .... State Securities.

City Securities. Railroad Bonds. Raliroad Bonds,
and C. Ist 7s, R., 1907. 111
, and C. guar, in, 6's, R. ...
eorgia Pacific Consol, 5's. ...
T. and K. W., 1917. ...
etersburg, Class A., 5's., 108
, and M. Ist 6's, 1921. ...
5', N. C. Ist 6's, guar. ...
Pailroad Stocks,
Enilroad Stocks, Railroad Stocks.

Atianta and Charlotte ..... Petersburg R., F. and P. div. obliga... 112 Bank Stocks. itizens ..... nion Bank of Richmond.. .... Insurance Companies.

Virginia Fire and Marine .. .

DAILY COTTON LETTER. NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The following is the daily cotton letter of Atwood, Violett & Co. by private wire to C. W. Branch & Co.:

The manipulation of this market yesterday in forcing prices down received no encouragement from Liverpool, as that market to-day closed one better than last night and our market 9 better, and two better since opening, on account of estimated receipts at New Orleans Monday being 7,000 bales, against 6,000 bales last year. If cotton does not present itself as an article that promises handsome returns, at present prices, considmess, \$13.75; family pork, \$1.25; leaf lard standsome returns, at present prices, considering the reduction in supplies at the cities, towns, and plantations in the south, it will be because that the spinner returns to the south, it will be because that the spinner returns to the south, it will be because that the spinner returns to the south of the spinner returns to the south, it will be because that the spinner returns to the south of the spinner returns to the spinner returns to the south of the spinner returns to the spinner returns to the south of the spinner returns to the south of the spinner returns to the south of the spinner returns to the spinner returns to the south of the spinner returns to the spinner returns to the south of the spinner returns to the spinner returns to

a 7,300,000 bale crop. We venture the prediction that Nelli will reduce his crop estimate in a few days, and the English spinner will find that 7,700,000 bales minimum was a delusion and a snare. Our reports to-day, which are very general and cover every State in the South, continues to show great reduction, as compared with last year, and the receipts from a number of interior points are very light, it shows how rapidly the plantation supplies have been exhausted. Should the crop indicate 7,000,000 bales in the near future, there will be wailing in the betting and estimating fraternity. We have been for two months or more telling our readers to pay no 'attention to them, and our advice is now being daily confirmed. Port receipts this week last year were 112,000 bales.

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 6.—Wheat developed a strong undertone to-day, although the market had its weak spots. Starting in with an advance of i.c., it netted it and an additional advance of ware, after fluctuating rapidly with ic.

Saraca, after fluctuating rapidly with lecrange.

Corn was within a very narrow range throughout the entire session. Not much interest was manifested, and the action of wheat ruled the fluctuations. May opened ic. higher than vesterday, sold between 38463854c, and closing 'salac, higher than yesterday's final figures.

Oats were dull early, but as the day advanced more activity was noted, ranging was unchanged from yesterday's close, advanced 'ic., sold off 'ig'ic., ralled 'isg' ic., closing about 'ic. higher than yesterday.

Provisions—Liberal receipts of live hogs at the yards, lower prices for them, and large estimates for next week were influential in producing an easy provision marker today.

large estimates for next week were influential in producing an easy provision market to-day. There was, however, very little trading, and the close was at a decline of 5c, for May pork, 24c, for May lard, and 5c. for May ribs.

Cash Quetations—Flour was dull and prices easy; wheat, 61% 661% c; No. 2 red wheat, 61% 60% c; No. 2 corn, 35000% c; No. 2 oats, 28% 28% c; pork, \$12.65% 12.70; lard, \$1.824, 437.87; ribs, \$4.45, 65% shoulders, \$6.256.50; sides, \$6.7567.00; whisky, 115.

January May .... Lard-May .... Short Ribs-NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK PRODUCES MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Flour market steady and in fair demand; winter wheat, low grades, \$2.00@3.00; patent, \$3.40@3.65; Minnesota clear, \$2.50@2.00; patent, \$3.80@4.30; low extras, \$2.05@2.45. Southern flour quiet and steady; common to fair extra, \$2.00@3.00; good to choice do., \$3.10@4.20. fair extra, \$2.000000, seek, store \$3.10034.20.

Wheat dull and firmer; No. 2 red, store and elevator, 675c.; afloat, 68%@68c. Options advanced \$6.20c. fell \$604ac., and closed steady at \$400c. over yesterday, with trading dull; No. 2 red, January, 675c.; February, 68%c.; March, 69%c. Corn dull and steady; No. 2, 42%c. elevator; \$18c. afloat; No. 2 white, 43c. Options dull and firm at \$600c. higher; January, 42%c.; February, 43%c.; May, 45%c.

Options dull and firm at \$50.00. Inkind., January, 425.00. February, 435.00. Spot. No. 2. dats dull and steady: January, 340.1 February, 344.01. May, 355.00. Spot. No. 2. 344.01. No. 2 white, 355.00. Spot. No. 2. 344.01. No. 2 white do., 30.01.05.

Hay dull and weak; shipping, 55.00.00. Spot. No. 2. date demand and steady; domestic, 200.250. pulled, 100.250. Beef quiet and steady; family, \$11.00.01. 13.00: extra mess, \$8.00.08.50; beef hams dull at \$15.00.015.25; theread beef quiet and active; city extra, India mess, 319.00.02.00; cut meats quiet and firm; pickled bellies, \$1.500.715; shoulders, \$6.00; hams, \$9.00.01.25; middles nominal. Lard quiet and easy; Western steam, \$8.25 asked; city, \$7.75. Options closed: January, \$8.10; February, \$8.00; May, \$7.90. Refined lard quiet; Continent, \$8.75. South America, \$9.25; compound, \$6.00.02.25.

Pork quiet and steady; mess, \$13.75.00. Butter quiet and unchanged.

4.50.
Butter quiet and unchanged.
Cotton seed oil firm and duil; crude,
944c; yellow, 344635c.
Petroleum quiet; refined nominal.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Cotton steady; guif, 8 5-16; uplands, 8 1-16; sales, 173 bales. Futures closed steady; sales, 84,400 bales; January, 7.81; February, 7.88; March, 7.98; April, 8.06; Mar, 8.13; June, 8.21; July, 8.27; August, 8.34.

The total consolidated net receipts of cotton reported to-day and so far this week from all ports were 22,088 bales; exports to Great Britain, 24,748 bales; France, 6,277 bales; Continent, 7,540 bales; stock, 1,223,381 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6.—Noon.—Cotton in fair demand at steady prices; American middling, 4 5-16; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 9,100 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; receipts, 10,000 bales; American, 9,100 bales. Futures barely steady and demand moderate; January-February, 4 15-6424 19-64; February-March, 4 17-64; March-April, 4 18-648; Ho-64; Polit, January-February, 4 22-6434 22-64.

1 P. M.—American middling, 4 5-16; January, 4 16-64; March-April, 4 19-64; January-February, 4 16-64, buyers; February, March, 4 17-44, 4 18-44; March-April, 4 19-64, buyers; April-May, 4 21-64, June-July, 4 24-64, buyers; July-August, 4 25-6464 29-64; August-September, 4 29-6444 27-64. Futures closed steady at the advance.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. C.-Flour

BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 6.—Flour steady.
Wheat unsettled and higher: No. 2 red spot, 660-3664; January, 669-6694; February, 674-6, bid: May, 703-370-36; steamer No. 2 red, 624-570-36; milling wheat, by sample, 65-666; Corn firmer: mixed spot and January, 416-41-36; February, 419-34-36; March, 425-62-36; May, 453-94-46; steamer mixed, 39-46; do., en grades, 370-34-6; do., fair steady; good to choice timothy, \$14-50-61-5.0; do., fair to choice, 22-62-5; do., fmitation, 216-22-6.

Eggs weak at 20c.
Other articles unchanged.
Other articles unchanged.
Bonds Virginia 3's, 69%,000%; Baitimoré and Ohio stock, 68%,070; Baitimore and Ohio Southwestern firsts, 102 bid; do, second incomes, 27 asked; Consolidated Gasbonds, 112%, bid; do, stocks, 53%,054.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 6. Flour-Spring patent, \$3,50673.80; family, \$2,3062.60. Oats firmer; No. 2 white, 34c.; No. 2

Wheat about steady at 581/259c. for Wheat about steady at abygasse. for No. 2. Corn market firmer, with fair demand; No. 2 white, 38c; No. 2 mixed, 37c. Pork Job rates, mess, \$12.25; clear mess, \$13.75; family pork, \$12.75. Lard steady; steam leaf, \$8.12½; leaf lard, \$8.25.

Bacon steady; loose shoulders; \$6.50; loose short rib sides, \$7.50; loose short clear sides, \$7.75.

Whisky, \$1.15.

at 285c, for regulars; the receipts were 267 casks; sales, 275 casks. 207 casks: sales, 275 casks.

the rosin market took a slump, but remained firm, with sales of about 4,000 barrels, and closed quiet for rales and firm for all other grades. quote-A, B, C, D, and E, 95c.; F, \$1.00; G, \$1.20; H, \$1.40; I, \$1.80; K, \$2.30; M, \$3.15 and \$3.20; N, \$3.35; window glass, \$3.55; water white, \$3.85.

WILMINGTON. WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 6.—Rosin steady and quiet; strained, 95c.; good strained, \$1.00. Spirits of turpentine firm at 27%c. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, \$1.00; soft. and virgin, \$1.00.

CHARLESTON. . CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 6.—Turpen-tine firm at 27027bgc. Rosin firm at 95c. for good strained.

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE. GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 6, 1894.

Offerings—Wheat, 4,372 bushels; corn (white), 702 bushels; cats, 800 bushels; rye, 74 bushels.

Sales—Wheat, 4,372 bushels; corn (white), 702 bushels.

Quotations—Wheat—Longberry, 65c, to 664c, in mixed, 62c, to 694c, shortberry, 69c, to 68c, No. 2 red, 65c, to 664c.

Corn—White, Virginia (bag lots), 44c, to 44c, No. 2 white, 45c, to 434c, No. 2 mixed, 41c, to 42c.

Oats—Wister (for saged), 34c, to 37c.; No. 2 mixed, 34c.; No. 3 mixed, 33c, to 335c. Rye, 53c. to 58c.

TOBACCO EXCHANGE. RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 6, 1894.

No offerings of tobaccos at auction or Change for the week ending to-day.

Private sales reported to the secretary of the Richmond Tobacco Trade to-day; Wrappers, 9 hogsheads: fillers, 11; suncurd, 17. Total, 37 hogsheads.

Private sales reported to the secretary of the Richmond Tobacco Trade for the week ending to-day; Wrappers, 19 hogsheads; fillers, 109; cutters, 4; smokers, 45; scrap (bright), 23; leaf (dark), 17; sun-cured, 17; burleys, 37; stems (dark), 4; lugs (dark), 97. Total, 372 hogsheads.

The tobacco inspector reports to-day; Inspections—Bright, 16 hogshead. Reinspections—Bright, 16 hogsheads, dark, 1 hogshead.

Inspections and reinspections for the week ending to-day; Total sampling for the week ending to-day, 339 hogsheads and 1 tierce; dark, 1 hogshead.

Total sampling for the week ending to-day, 339 hogsheads and 1 tierce.

Planters', Alleghany, Old Dominton, Shockoe, and Seabrosk's tobacco warehouses report to-day; Receipts, 12 packages; deliveries, 40 packages.

The same tobacco warehouse, with Farmers', Wilson's, Vaughan's, Myers', Jones', Crenshaw's, Neal's, and Davanport's added, report for the week ending to-day; Receipts, 100 packages; deliveries, 21; packages.

Excess of deliveries over receipts for the week ending to-day Receipts, 100 packages; deliveries, 21; packages. RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 6, 1894.

to-day: Receipts, 100 packages; deliveries, 214 packages.
Excess of deliveries over receipts for the week ending to-day, 114 packages.
United States internal revenue collections for the city of Richmond, Va., to-day: Cigars and cigarettes, \$5,100.10; plug tobaccos, \$1,433.67. Total, \$4,633.77.
United States internal revenue collections for the city of Richmond, Va., for the week ending to-day: Cigars and cigarettes, \$8,810.57; plug tobaccos, \$13,564.11. Total, \$22,374.68.

LIVE STOCK MARKET. LIVE STOCK MARKET.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 6, 1804.

Cattle-Receipts, 150; sales, 150.

Sheep-Receipts, 150; sales, 150.

Hogs-Receipts, 75; sales, 150.

Frices-Cattle: Best, 44c. to 44c. gross; medium to good, 34c. gross; common to fair, 2c. to 34c. gross; bulls, 24c. to 3c. gross.

Sheep-34c. to 4c. gross.

Hogs-64c. to 7c. net.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF WEST POINT, Jan. 6, 1894. ARRIVED. Steamship Bowden, Paine, New York, Steamship Berger and General Cargo.

Steamship Charlotte, Bennett, Baltimore, passengers and general cargo.

Steamship William Lawrence, Foster, Providence via Norfolk and Newport News, passengers and general cargo.

SAILED Steamship Howden, Paine, New York, general cargo.
Steamship Charlotte, Bennett, Baltimore, passengers and general cargo,
Steamship William Lawrence, Foster,
Baltimore, passengers and general cargo.

Bergains.

Bergains.

Petroleum quiet; refined nominal.
Rosin dull and steady.
Turpentine quiet and firm at 2014@3014c.
Rice duil and steady.
Molasses—Foreign nominal; New Orleans steady and quiet at 30238c.
Peanuts duil; fancy, 3%@4c.
Coffee—Options steady at 5 points down to 5 points up; February, \$16.70; April. \$16.30; July, \$15.70; September, \$16.30; Spot Rio duil and steady; No. 7, \$18.75.
Sugar—Raw duil and steady; fair refining, 29c. Refined steady and quiet; No. 6, 3 7-10638c.; standard A. 3 13-1664c.; cut-loaf, 4 9-1664g.; cranulated, 3 13-166738c.
Freights to Liverpool firm and fairly active; cotton, 5-32d.; grain, 3%d, asked. been manifest to her mind, but the sight of it, displayed in all its cheapness, fires her imagination. It is a divan, one-third less in cost than the divan she has been intending to set in a special corner of her drawing-room. She purchases it at a bargain and sends it home triumphantly, forgetting that the spreads and the pillows it will require to make it complete will bring it to a point far beyond the original cost, and beyond the modest sum she had cost, and beyond the modest sum she had set aside to cover the entire outlay for

this article. This is only one case among many. A bargain in its first estate may be cheap. bargain in its first estate may be cheap, but in its last it is generally dear. The exception is when bargains are bought, not on impulse but of set purpose, as for instance, when a woman buys clothing for her family at the turn of the season. It is surprising what a difference in cost there is sometimes found in the same grade of goods, the difference being in the fact that the merchant does not wish to carry his stock over from one season. to carry his stock over from one season But this is not strict bargain-buying,

It is merely purchasing with for thought, and belongs in the category with the thrift that saves for a rainy day. Har-

Against the pane the snow drifts fast; The cold night wind goes sobbling past. Alone I sit, and close my eyes. And think, and long for summer skies. I have a vision-strangely sweet-

A field of waving summer wheat:
Hills clothed in green from top to baze;
A silver lake, acress whose face.
The breeze makes smiles, while to used fro
The white awars slow and stately go.
An orchard all affush with bloom;
A dark wood, and within its gloom
A thrush that sings once and again
His madly sweet eestatic strain;
The apparent by notes clear and strong. A field of waving summer wheat; Tis answered by notes clear and strong, And all the air is filled with sons. How the birds sing! And well they may! Who would not sing on such a day? O world so fair, O life so dear, Just now God's heaven itself seems near!

The dream is past; I wake alone; I hear the cold wind's angry moan; And sob aloud, "Be swift to bring. Most gracious Lord, our life's sweet

Spring. -- Virginia Franklyn, in Harper's Bazar,

The persistent cough which usually foi-The persistent cough which usuany for-lows an attack of the grip can be per-manently cured by taking "humeriain's Cough Remedy. W. A. McGuire, of Mc-Kay, Ohio, says: "La grippe left me with a severe cough. After using several dif-ferent medicines without relief. I tried Chamberiain's Cough Remedy, which ef-chamberiain's cough Remedy, which ef-Chamberlain's Cough Renedy, wheh effected a permanent cure. I have also found it to be without an equal for children, when troubled with colds or croup. 25 and 50-cent bottles for sale by Owens & Minor Drug Co., P. M. Slaughter, E. P. Reeves & Co., and H. G. Forstmann, druggists.